

The Alexandria Gazette.

VOLUME LXV.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 8, 1864

NUMBER 239.

PUBLISHED (DAILY) BY

EDGAR SNOWDEN, JR.

OFFICE—No. 104 King street, over Stone's. (formerly French's) Book Store.

Dispatches from Gen. Lee.

HR'S. ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

October 1, 1864.

General Early reports that all of the enemy's cavalry have returned towards Harrisonburg, and that there is now no enemy south of North River.

R. E. LEE.

HQ'RS. ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

October 1, 1864.

Hon. J. M. Seddon, Secretary of War:

Yesterday evening General Heth attacked the enemy's infantry, who had broken through a portion of the line held by our artillery, on the Squirrel Level road, and drove them back.

General Hill reports that they were severely punished and four hundred prisoners captured.

General Hampton, operating on General Heth's right, also drove the enemy, capturing two stands of colors and about five hundred prisoners, including five Colonels and thirteen other officers.

R. E. LEE.

HQ'RS. ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

October 1, 1864.

General Echols reports that the passage of the Watauga by the enemy was resisted from noon of the 29th till dark on the 30th ultimo. On the Devault road he was routed by Gens. Cosby and Duke, and driven in the direction of Jonesboro'. At Carter's Station he was repulsed by General Vaughn. Colonel Diltner is operating against the body advancing up the Sandy River.

R. E. LEE.

The Watauga is one of the tributaries of the Hoston. The East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad crosses this stream at Carter's Station, twenty miles from Bristol. Jonesboro' is thirty two miles southeast of Bristol, on the railroad.

A Dispatch from Gen. Early.

HEADQUARTERS, Sept 29, 1864.

Brigadier General R. E. Colston:

It the people of Lynchburg will turn out and defend the city against raiding parties, I am now in a condition to arrest the farther progress of the enemy's main force.

J. A. EARLY, Lieut. Gen.

A dispatch from Indianapolis says that the military authorities have arrested J. J. Bingham, editor of the Sentinel; Horace H. Fox, ex colonel of an Indiana regiment; Andrew J. Humphries, and L. P. Mulligan, charged with being connected with a treasonable organization. The evidence in the case of H. H. Dodd, Grand Commander of the Sons of Liberty, has closed. Dodd effected his escape from the third story of the prison, by means of a rope furnished by his friends outside.—A reward of \$2,000 is offered for his arrest.

The Delaware-Gazette gives the result of the Inspector's election in that State on Tuesday, as follows: New Castle county, democratic majority, 52; Kent county, do. 903; and Sussex 546. Total democratic majority in the State 1,501.

From Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 6.—Captain Blackwell, on the 30th ult., surprised and captured some Federal guards, numbering thirty-two, near Shelbyville, Tenn., burned the railroad depot, and a lot of arms and munitions of war.

One hundred and fifty Confederate attacked Lieut. Blaggood, 5th Kansas cavalry, in charge of a large drove of cattle from Johnsville, fifteen miles from Nashville. The Federal guards numbered sixty, half of whom were killed, wounded or captured. The balance escaped. The cattle were stamped-d.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 6, 11 P. M.—Nothing of importance has been heard from Gen. Rousseau since yesterday.

Forrest is reported across the Tennessee River.

A large drove of good cattle, guarded by a portion of the 4th Tennessee cavalry, was captured by guerrillas near Harpeth River, 16 miles southwest of the town.

The portion of Hood's army which have crossed the Chattahoochee to make a diversion in favor of Forrest, attacked the Federal forces near Big Shanty, yesterday evening, and at first succeeded in tearing up a portion of the track, but were finally repulsed.

The New York Express says:—"There is no news of moment from General Grant's army today. General Grant himself is supposed to be in Washington, but the precise nature of his errand there at this critical conjuncture is not divulged. Some think he has gone to consult with General Sheridan, who is just now supposed to be moving through the mountains with the view of reaching Culpeper.—The next news we hear from him will very likely be along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and Culpeper will probably be his next headquarters. He is making some movement, which is concealed from us by Secretary Stanton for "prudential reasons."

The Providence (R. I.) Bulletin says: "The price of potatoes is down to day to two dollars per barrel, or eighty cents per bushel. There is a giving out of speculation down East.—The price of potatoes in the Bangor (Me.) market last week was eighty cents per bushel. The Rutland (Vt.) Herald says that in Bellow Falls, and in the towns around there, potatoes have been freely offered at fifty cents per bushel, and no buyers. This is partly owing to the general fall in prices, and partly to the abundant crop."

The Richmond Examiner of the 4th says: "The stamer Condor was run in on Saturday and beached off Wilmington, to escape capture. Mrs. Rose Greenhow, who was a passenger, is said to have been drowned. The Hon. J. P. Holcombe was also a passenger, and escaped."

Gen. Warren's position is said to be within sight and sound of the South Side Railroad, but it appears the Confederates are not using that railroad to any extent.

On the 21st of September, Mr. D'Israeli, dined with the farmers of the County of Bucks, in England, at their annual agricultural dinner, at which, in the course of a speech, he made the following remarks: "With regard to the civil war in America I would rather not say much; but when it broke out I was dining at a table of a similar character—I think in Buckingham. Great anxiety was manifested to know what would happen in America, and I took the opportunity of saying—being obliged to give my opinion—that that war would be a very long war. The general idea was that it would be a very short war, and the American Minister of State announced it as a war of 90 days. I ventured to say that it would be a long war, because the causes of that war had been for a long time in preparation. I therefore did not believe that it would be a short war, and the causes of that war are causes that do not lead to short wars. The emancipation of a race—the creation of the defence of national independence—or the maintenance of a great empire—when causes of this kind lead a people to enter into war, they must not be confounded with those comparatively small causes which have brought about the general-ity of Euro; can wars in modern times. When nations go to war, to what they call rectify a frontier, or employ an army, these are causes necessarily of a brief duration, and peace naturally takes place. But the issues in the American war are vast and profound, and it is not to be supposed that when men enter into struggles of that kind they will throw them aside like children tired of a new toy. I therefore have great hesitation in believing, I cannot bring myself to believe, that we are so near peace in America as supposed."

The U. S. government continues its official relations with the Liberal Government of Mexico, and the President has recently recognized Jose Sotero Prieto as consul of that republic, at the port of San Francisco.

Mrs. Ellen Burns the lady who was poisoned in Newark, N. J., by eating "toad stools" while on a visit to the family of Wm. Rapley, has since died, making the second victim to this sad occurrence.

In a fight on Saturday last at Squirrel Level, near Petersburg, Dr. John Fontaine, Medical Director of Hamilton's cavalry, was killed.—Dr. Fontaine was the son of Col. Fontaine, President of the Virginia Central Railroad Company.

Some heavy failures have recently occurred in England among the merchants engaged in the Cotton trade, and banking houses. Other failures were expected when the steamer sailed from Liverpool.

The Southern papers state that the yellow fever is extending its ravages along the coast. It is prevailing at Savannah as well as Charleston, and is raging at Jacksonville Florida.